

## UNION AND DISUNION.

### A Man at Gallipolis Marries His Stepmother.

### SUICIDE WITH A POCKET KNIFE

A Wellsville Man was Kept from Voting for McKinley—His Right as a Resident of Ohio was Questioned—The Farmers' Institute at All Once.

A strange termination to a divorce case occurred at Gallipolis this week. Sylvester Clark was released from his wife, Nancy Clark, who became so exultant over her newly acquired freedom that she twitted and tantalized the man who had lately been her spouse, until he had her arrested for trying to commit a breach of the peace. Just as the judge had exonerated her from this charge, a son of Mr. Clark's by a former marriage, appeared with a license, and in the presence of witnesses and his own father, was married to his stepmother. He is 22 years of age, while the bride is 40.

David Mannist, a Wellsville clothing merchant, is trying to have the election judges indicted for not accepting his vote at the late Presidential election. The presiding judge of the precinct questioned his right to vote, claiming that his family resided in New York, and that he was no longer a resident of Ohio. Mannist denied that he had ever become a non resident of Ohio, and announced his intention of still making this state his legal residence. For some reason the judges declined to accept his explanation.

On the 27th and 28th of the present month Alliance will entertain the farmers of surrounding districts, for at that time the fifth annual tri-county institute of the Alliance Farmers' Association will be held in the Independent church of that place. The members composing the association are drawn from the counties of Stark, Mahoning and Columbiana, and is therefore known as the tri-county association.

J. E. Richards, a leading business man of Kent, got up at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, and with an ordinary pocket knife stabbed himself sixteen times in the neck and body. His wife awoke and ran for help, but in spite of prompt medical assistance Richards died the same evening, after suffering terribly. He had been mentally unbalanced for several days.

### A NORTH LAWRENCE WEDDING.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 21.—The marriage of Samuel Jenkins and Miss Kate Higginbottom occurred last night. Justice R. A. Pollock performing the ceremony, and thereby going through his first marriage service. The best man was Thomas Jordan, who escorted Miss Mary Higginbottom, and other attendants of the newly wedded couple were Ludwig Evans and Miss Lizzie Jenkins. Many presents in silverware, furniture and household linen were received. The affair took place at half past 7 o'clock at the bride's home. Among those present were: Thomas Mossop, of East Greenville, and the following North Lawrence friends: Mr. and Mrs. John Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Collins, Mr. and Mrs. John McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Philpot, Miss Ella Bomgardner, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Wilson, Mrs. Ludwig Evans and son, Andrew Brown, Miss Susie Brown, Wm. Frew, Michael Canary, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shultz, Harry Lester, Wm. Moore and mother, Mrs. R. Shafer and J. P. Canary.

### OFF FOR THE CUBAN WAR.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 23.—Joseph Hookman is spending a few days with friends in Cleveland. Theo. Herman went to Akron last Saturday. Will Olvey returned home last Sunday, after visiting relatives in Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard visited friends in Canton on Saturday. A literary society was organized last Thursday night in the Bridgeport school house, with a large attendance. Joseph Meyers rendered a German song which was quite meritorious. A quartette from Massillon also responded and sang a number of fine selections. Geo. Schott returned to Eversville last week. Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, of Navarre, spent Sunday with Will Hoagland and family. Geo. Kiefer, while skating on the canal last Thursday, came very near drowning. He was fished out of the cold water and kind citizens in the vicinity of Lombardi provided him with dry clothing, and the return trip was made in safety. The ball at McDonaldville last Friday night was attended by a number of our young people. Dan and Chas. Bauscher are visiting in Penna. Henry Rushey and son-in-law, H. Legshy, spent a few days last week with friends in Doylestown. Gen. Lee Wilson left early Monday morning on foot for Bolivar, to visit relatives, and from there the general intends to go across the pond to aid the Cubans in their struggle for freedom. We trust that he will receive a generalship, as he is duly qualified to fill such a position, and, in fact, has seen many hardships while acting in that capacity.

### A GREAT BUTCHER OF HOGS.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 22.—D. S. Amstutz, of Orrville, has invented a slaughtering machine. Last week he killed five hogs which, when dressed, weighed 1,600 pounds. He has a wagon equipped with all the necessary tools for butchering and is known to have dressed nine hogs in sixty six minutes.

## MONEY FOR WAGES.

The Court Allows the W. & L. E. Receivers to Pay Up.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—Receiver Herriek, of Wheeling & Lake Erie, who has just returned from an inspection trip over the road with his co-receiver, Robert Blickensderfer, said today: "We are now busily engaged paying the men who have been running the company's trains and digging in the mines. Up to the present, nothing else has been determined. The employees of the company, and other immediate needs of the property must be attended to first. The court has allowed us sufficient money for the payment of wages."

## THE HAUNTED BRIDGE.

### A Ghost Near Salem Frightens Pedestrians.

### A PRISONER TO BE RELEASED.

William Shanks is Considered to be Sufficiently Punished for Helping to Blow Up a Stone Crusher—Two East Liverpool Speculators Lose Money on Apples.

An able bodied ghost has taken possession of a bridge in the village of Homeworth, near Salem. This ghost walked into the barn of Adam Coy, who lives near the haunted bridge, and gave him a terrible blow in the face, rendering him unconscious. Another man, named James Palmer, attempted to cross the bridge at about 10 o'clock at night, when he was suddenly seized from behind and violently thrown to the ground. When he recovered himself sufficiently to look around, a large white object was disappearing through the floor of the bridge. This was presumably the ghost. The people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed, and there is talk of abandoning the bridge as a passage way.

An effort is being made to get another Stark county prisoner out of the penitentiary. An application is to be made for the pardon of William Shanks, who was sentenced for complicity in blowing up the stone crusher at the workhouse quarry. Shanks was originally from Salem. It is thought that his punishment has been sufficiently severe to work a reformation.

A couple of East Liverpool speculators took 2,000 barrels of apples to Baton Rouge, La., expecting to make a good deal of money on them. The apples cost them \$1 75 per bushel and after taking them to Baton Rouge they were compelled to sell them for 75 cents.

### EVENTS AT JUSTUS.

JUSTUS, Jan. 23.—Joseph Barron, a man well known in this vicinity, died Saturday morning after a short illness. Representative George W. Wilhelm was unable to attend the banquet of members of the legislature at Columbus, Friday night. He had intended to be present, but an attack of grip prevented.

### SILVER'S NIGHT AT GENOA.

GENOA, Jan. 23.—A very large crowd was present at literary last night, the silver question being the leading topic of the evening. The regular exercises were considerably shortened to give more time for the debate. The question was opened by the two leading speakers, J. B. Pierstone and H. C. Kibler, before recess. After recess followed the closing of class debate. Your correspondent thinks that on that part the affirmative had rather the advantage, but in miscellaneous discussion the Bryanites were out in it. There were no judges, hence no decision. It was certainly amusing to hear the affirmative trying to fix the time of the demonetization of silver. Some had it 1834, 1867 and 1873, and they concluded that it never was demonetized. The writer thinks that car loads and even train loads of confidence would not supply the wants of the defeated Bryanites to convince them of any returning prosperity. The present Cleveland administration knocked confidence into a three cocked hat, and prosperity into smithereens. It was also made plain that deception was Democracy's main hold since the defeat of James G. Blaine; especially so after Grover Cleveland's last election and administration. The question for next Friday evening is: "Resolved, That all railroads, telegraphs, etc., should be owned and controlled by the government." Speakers on affirmative, C. Allen, H. Fasnacht and Pers. Smith; negative, Frank Doll, E. Stewart and J. B. Pierstone. Good music will be rendered by Prof. A. G. Slife and Harry Schott. A vote of thanks was tendered by the society for outside assistance on last evening's discussion.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

Not in the Fare, but in the Train Service, is where you'll find the difference if you go to the inauguration over the Pennsylvania Short Lines. Low rate tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## ALL BLOWN TO ATOMS.

### Frightful Explosion in a Mine Interior.

### DANIEL W. SHRIBER IS KILLED.

His Brother, P. F. Shriber, Receives News Concerning a Dreadful Catastrophe at Ward, Col.—Thirty-six Pounds of Powder and Dynamite Explode.

P. F. Shriber, of this city, who was apprised of the death of his brother, Daniel W. Shriber, in a mine accident near Ward, Col., a week ago, has since received papers containing the details of the disaster. On January 12 Daniel Shriber and three other men were engaged in the construction of a tunnel, near Ward. In the afternoon of that day they loaded a car with their tools and thirty-five pounds of powder, containing 40 per cent. dynamite, and started for the interior of the tunnel, pushing the car before them. They had been gone about fifteen minutes when the men on the outside heard a terrific explosion, and upon investigating the cause thereof, found the dead and horribly mangled bodies of the four men. A piece of falling top had evidently struck the powder can, the concussion producing the explosion. The bodies were brought to the surface, and funeral services were held a few days later. None of the bodies were in a condition to be removed any great distance. Daniel Shriber was 34 years of age, and was for many years a resident of Wayne county, where he had a host of friends who are deeply affected by the sad news. Mr. Shriber was to have been married, had he lived, to a young lady of Boulder, Col.

### A STREET RAILWAY CASE.

News of the Courts—Probate Judge's Appearances.

CANTON, Jan. 22.—By the fourth assignment in the January term of the court of common pleas, twenty-four cases have been assigned to Judge McCarty for hearing. The damage case of Joanna Eckley against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will be called on Wednesday. Mrs. Eckley is alleged to have received serious injuries nearly a year ago, by a fall caused by defects in the floor of the car in which she was riding. She petitions for \$10,000.

Judge Taylor on Thursday afternoon granted David McAllister a divorce from Fannie McAllister. This was a Massillon case, and the defendant was charged with deserting her husband and joining the Salvation Army. Lawyer J. O. Garrett represented the plaintiff.

The stockholders of the Canton Driving Park Association held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to audit the books of the association secretary. They do not suspect fraud but feel that there has been an unnecessary and careless expenditure of large sums of money.

Oscar Schwartz, of Marlboro, who was arrested early in the week by Deputy Game Warden Dangeleson, for killing rabbits out of season, will be tried today before Justice Webb. The state is represented by Prosecutor Pomerene and Lawyer W. J. Piero. When arraigned on Tuesday, Schwartz pleaded not guilty and said he had \$150 to fight the case and wanted to test the law anyhow. Warden Dangeleson is prepared to prefer other charges against Schwartz if necessary.

In the assignment of Jacob Mohler, of Lake township, a petition for sale of land has been filed. Elizabeth Mohler's administrator has been granted leave to file answer to cross petition filed by the First National Bank. A final account has been filed in the estate of Caroline Williams, of Canton. The guardian of Della and Paul Winkelman, of Massillon, has filed the first partial account. M. P. Siffert has been appointed guardian of Arthur A. Siffert and others, of Pike township.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling earnings for the second week in January were \$19,374, a decrease of \$2,925.

The Pittsburgh News says: The fact that the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has been forced into the hands of receivers has given hope to the local operators that better conditions will result in the future on freights, and that this will result in an understanding between the Ohio and Pennsylvania companies which will establish an equity of rates.

The Cleveland Leader says that all the small Ohio coal roads are experiencing difficulty in making both ends meet. Despite A. G. Blair's protestations of innocence, he is still accused of having been the main factor in the rate demoralization.

Worth Seeing—The Inauguration of President McKinley.

The crowd at Washington will be great, the ceremonies grand. Leading men of all parties will be there. You can enjoy the sights at slight cost by buying an excursion ticket over Pennsylvania Lines, on sale March 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For particulars address nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Inauguration Excursions via Pennsylvania Short Line.

Tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. Full particulars furnished upon application to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

## PRESIDENT MOSSOP'S CARD.

He Says the Jackson Miners are Still Idle.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: The report published in your paper concerning the Jackson district is misleading to say the least. I received the following telegram last night from President Phelps:

WELLSTON, Jan. 23.—Miners vote counted tomorrow. Believe will carry to stay out. Will wire results.

WM. PHELPS, The strike, as you therefore see, continues at the mines where the reduction has been offered.

J. J. MOSSOP, President of the Independent Miners' Organization.

## VISITORS AT CANTON.

### Senator-Elect Fairbanks Comes to Town.

### INDIANA AFTER NO PLACE.

National Committeeman Durbin Declines to Mention the Object of His Visit—Senators Carter and Wilson Also Arrive—All Were Presumably "Social Calls."

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

CANTON, Jan. 23.—Senator-elect Fairbanks, Executive Committeeman Durbin and Supreme Judge J. L. Monks had a long conference with McKinley today, neither felt at liberty to say what was the subject of the conference. Mr. Durbin said he did not believe Indiana would have a representative in the cabinet. Thos. H. Carter, of Montana, and Senator Wilson, of Spokane, called this afternoon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Directors of the First National Bank manifest some opposition to President Gage going into McKinley's cabinet, but at a meeting today decided to leave the question to be decided by Mr. Gage.

### LOTS OF COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Prisoners to be Arraigned—Libel Case Dismissed—General News.

CANTON, Jan. 22.—On Monday next the prisoners indicted by the grand jury will be arraigned before Judge McCarty, and counsel assigned them. Trials will probably not begin until March. Twenty-seven indictments were returned. The February term of circuit court will begin on February 9.

The \$10,000 damage case for slander brought against Edward S. Raff by Attorney John E. Palmer, has been thrown out of court. It will be remembered that Mr. Palmer charged Mr. Raff with saying something to the effect that Palmer was not much of a lawyer, and this was considered a slander. When the case was brought into court for argument on the demurrer, it was found that the petition had been amended in the meantime without giving the customary notice to the defendant attorneys. This was sufficient ground for the court to order the costs in the case paid up to the time the amendment was made, and Judge McCarty gave Palmer ten days to raise the amount. The ten days were up Thursday, and the case was accordingly dismissed through failure of Palmer to do as ordered by court.

The case of James E. Fisher vs. the Reymann Brewing Company, on trial Thursday, went to the jury Friday morning. Fisher sued for \$65, a sum stolen from his clothes while in swimming at Meyer's lake. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount, with interest, amounting in all to \$70 46.

Sale of desperate claims has been approved in the assignment of Robinson Bros., of Massillon, and a final account filed. The administrator of the estate of Philip Morganthaler, of Massillon, has filed a final account and the resignation accepted. In the estate of Walter R. Walker, of Paris township, surety has been released and new bond ordered. Charles Blockson, of Canton, charged with larceny, was sentenced to the boys' industrial school yesterday by Judge Wise. In the estate of Eva L. Miller, of Lawrence township, the motion to probate the will has been continued until January 27. A petition for sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of Ella J. Baehle, of Canton. The assignee of James Dailey, of Canton, has filed a final account.

### Miners Adopt Resolutions.

The Minglewood miners held a meeting Friday afternoon, and adopted a resolution whereby all persons employed as day men except pump tenders at that mine are requested to refrain from entering the mine until the present trouble has been settled. A meeting was also held in West Brookfield Friday evening and similar resolutions were adopted.

### Can Practice Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Miss Sophronia P. Breckenridge, daughter of W. C. P. Breckenridge, has been admitted to practice before the court of appeals. She is the first woman admitted by this court.

### Road Ordered Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Monon road has been ordered sold under foreclosure by Judge Woods. The low price acceptable is three millions. The date of sale is not fixed.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.

## THE DEATHS OF A DAY

### Captain Mount and Harmon Shaidnagle Pass Away.

### BOTH WERE WELL KNOWN.

Capt. Mount Was a Pioneer Canal Boatman Who Accumulated a Considerable Estate—Harmon Shaidnagle's Death the Result of a Bad Fall.

Thomas S. Mount died at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Mount came to Massillon about three months ago, and a few days later was taken ill with stomach trouble, with which he suffered until death occurred. He made his home at the Hotel Sailer, and being a member of Hiram Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., and Massillon Commandery, No. 4, K. T., those organizations saw that he was well cared for.

Mr. Mount was 77 years of age. He never married and leaves no near relatives. He was a resident of Massillon for many years prior to 1858, when he left for the West to seek his fortune in the gold mines. While in Massillon he owned and was the captain of a canal boat. Mr. Mount becoming tired of the hard life of a California miner, returned to the East some years later, and had since divided his time between Cleveland and Massillon. He was well known in both cities, and leaves many friends. Though not a rich man, Mr. Mount was in easy circumstances, and what disposition will be made of his property, is not known.

### DEATH OF HARMON SHAI DNAGLE.

Harmon Shaidnagle passed quietly away at 8:45 o'clock Saturday morning, without having once fully regained consciousness since the accident on January 12. On that day Mr. Shaidnagle fell while crossing East Main street, and sustained an injury to his head that totally deprived him of his senses. On Friday afternoon Drs. Hardy and Culbertson, of Massillon, and Fraunfelder, of Canton, hoping to relieve him performed an operation, and discovered a fracture of the skull. Immediately afterward they noticed a change for the better in his condition, but at midnight he suffered a relapse and sank gradually until death occurred.

Mr. Shaidnagle was 54 years of age, and was born in Bavaria, Germany. His mother died when he was quite young, and in 1837 his father, David Shaidnagle, with his four children, immigrated to this country, and located in Massillon the same year. Harmon Shaidnagle was married to Frances Waechter in 1865, who, with four children, survives him. The latter are Frank Shaidnagle, of Milwaukee, and Albert, John and Harry, of this city. Two brothers, Max and Joseph, and a sister, Mrs. George J. Ess, also reside in Massillon.

Mr. Shaidnagle was engaged in the hardware business for twenty-eight years, first as the partner of S. A. Conrad, and later by himself. He held the office of city treasurer for seven years. He was a member of Leo Branch No. 2, C. M. B. of A., of Canton. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

### BESSIE WENTZER.

Bessie, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wentzer, who reside west of the city, died at one o'clock this morning, of typhoid fever. The funeral will be held in the Trotter house, Boyd's Corners, Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. F. H. Simpson, of the Church of Christ, officiating.

### Big Sandusky Fire.

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—A most disastrous fire this morning destroyed about \$100,000 worth of property. It destroyed six business houses on the west side of Water street.

### Will Be Executed.

DAYTON, Jan. 22.—[By Associated Press]—A motion for a new trial was over ruled and Albert Frantz sentenced to be electrocuted May 13.

### The Mingo Junction Fire.

STURGEVILLE, O., Jan. 23.—Details show that the fire at Mingo Junction, news of which was given in these dispatches yesterday, destroyed all but one building of an entire block in the business portion, also the city hall on the opposite side of the street. The loss will foot up \$30,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in Ed McNeal's butcher shop.

### Will Meet In Oil City.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—The regular session of the union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen has been concluded. The next meeting will be held in Oil City in April.

### Insurance Company Barred.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—Hon. W. M. Matthews, state superintendent of insurance, has barred the Lloyds Insurance companies from doing business in Ohio.

### VENEZUELA GAINS A POINT.

Salisbury Said to Have Agreed to Her Naming an Arbitrator.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Lord Salisbury has removed the last obstacle to the signing of the Venezuelan treaty, according to a Washington dispatch to The Chronicle.

He is reported to have consented that the Venezuelan government shall nominate one of the members of the board of arbitration.

It is agreed that the member nominated by Venezuela shall be an American, and Venezuela will ask Chief Justice Fuller to serve as her representative.

## THE CAMERA CLUB.

Great Interest Being Manifested in Its Organization.

Since the notice in THE INDEPENDENT a few days ago regarding the proposed organization of a camera club in this city, the responses have been far more numerous and encouraging than anticipated. "Amateur" writes to this paper saying: The interest manifested in photography by both professional and amateur photographers is daily increasing, not only locally, but universally, the increase being more noticeable in the larger cities. The bicycle and bicycle clubs are responsible for a large percentage of the increasing number of amateurs, as the camera is a ready and welcome companion on any or all bicycle rams, and after one has become a possessor of one, at once becomes an indispensable acquisition.

Photography, not unlike electricity, is an art, yet far from final development, and as a study it is very interesting and stimulating to both mind and body, the latter especially to the amateur. The professional finds his study in his laboratory (gallery) perfecting, and adding new discoveries and matter to the advanced sciences, color photography and X ray photography being two of the later results.

The amateur as a general rule finds his or her study in nature's laboratory, "the whole out doors." In summer or winter, the latter particularly after a heavy fall of snow, the amateur will dress himself or herself in keeping with the weather, take the camera and go after some negatives or pictures that are a joy forever. Thus the amateur adds health and exercise to mind and body that in the absence of the camera would that much be neglected.

The professional and amateur sorts out his or her best pictures or views and makes lantern slides from them, and views them on the canvas, large, life and natural like, with great admiration and satisfaction. Then too, all sorts of grotesque effects can be produced with the camera, such as spirit photographs, doubles caricature portraits, etc., which add greatly to the amusement.

For each amateur to fit up for all or many of the benefits and pleasures that a camera, lantern, etc. will afford, would require the outlay of more money than one would ordinarily care to invest, hence the importance of a well organized camera club, where all the necessary apparatus, conveniences, photo-periodicals, etc. may be enjoyed by all its members alike, and at a very nominal expense.

Such an organization would certainly be a credit to the city as well as to its members, and it is hoped that both professional and amateur photographers will join hands and make the proposed club a success.

### THEIR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

President Hatchford Arrives in Pittsburg and Begins Work.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—M. D. Hatchford, national president of the United Mine Workers' of America, arrived Friday morning in Pittsburg from his home in Massillon, O. His arrival was followed by that of John Kane, the newly elected national vice president.

The two were taken in tow on their first official visit to Pittsburg by President Patrick Dolan, of the Pittsburgh district, and taken to the local headquarters, where the forenoon was spent in consultation regarding the present winning situation. The new president, when asked about the plan of the campaign, said that briefly the intention of the mine workers is "to grasp every opportunity to secure better feeling and better prices in the district over which they preside."

This will be the motto of the officials in the term which they now have entered upon. Further President Hatchford said: "It is not our intention to rush matters, but rather feel our way. We will not now make any radical departure from the lines along which our predecessors worked, as far as I know at present. The entire field now hinges upon the Pittsburgh district, and we expect to put in some hard work here. No, we have not seen any of the operators since coming here. It is our intention certainly to meet with them. What our plans are at present it would be discourteous and unfair to both sides to divulge. However, we will seek every opportunity consistent to bring about better terms for the people we represent, and we have hopes that our methods will succeed in bringing forth good results."

### A BRUTAL ITALIAN.

He Enters an Old Woman's Home, Robs, and Nearly Kills Her.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Mary Tappiano, an Italian aged 76, was nearly killed this morning by an unknown Italian who entered her house and demanded money. Being refused he knocked her down, brutally kicked her into unconsciousness, stole \$1,800 in gold from a trunk, and escaped. The woman had been acting as a banker for street peddlers. It is thought her injuries are fatal.

### Duck Shooting Again.

TIDEWATER, Va., Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—President Cleveland arrived here early this morning on the light house steamer Maple, with Capt. Lamberton, of the light house service. They put out for the ducking shore soon after daylight and will spend the morning in the blinds.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and nerve builder.



George Francis Train, the harmless crank who feeds the birds in Madison Square Garden, is now feeding the minds of Gen. Coxey's followers. The Citizens has got his "psychic battery" at work, and is turning out first class idiocy in wholesale quantities.

Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, hopes that the report is not true that he is to be appointed secretary of the treasury. If Mr. Gage could communicate this distrust of mind to 3,756 other distinguished gentlemen, the life of a citizen temporarily sojourning in Canton would be made much easier.

The United Mine Workers' Journal observes "a certain sameness" marking men from Massillon, "which has often appeared to us to have been a matter of cultivation," and observes that the new national president, M. D. Ratcliff, possesses this sameness. It adds that Mr. Ratcliff is "an exceptionally strong man."

The war department required a clerk able to read and write five modern languages, operate a typewriter in three many languages and familiar with office work and library methods. The place paid \$1,500 a year. Only one candidate, a woman, proved competent. She has been rejected because of her sex. Here is a case for the Equal Rights' Association to discuss.

Think of it! In 1894 sugar from Cuba worth twenty millions was landed at Philadelphia. In 1895 the value was out in two. In 1896 only two million dollars' worth arrived. It is said that the beet farms of central and eastern Europe have taken the markets relinquished by the Cuban cane plantations, and it will not be a simple matter to regain them at once, even with tranquility restored.

The coffee kings are permitting us to see that they have been pocketing immense profits in recent years. As minor stockholders in the Woolson Spice Company, the Arbuckles have asked for an injunction to prevent the former from selling coffee at a loss. A director of the offending company now says:

"Only for the injunction suit hanging over our heads we would cut the price of coffee half a cent a pound. We cannot do it, however, in the face of the order of the court. Instead of losing \$1,000 a day as it is stated by the Arbuckles in their petition against us, on account of the cutting of prices, we are making over \$1,000 a day, which our books will show. We have no fear of the outcome of the suit, because we can show the business is prospering. The price of coffee is too high now and we can afford to lower it if the courts will only permit us to do so."

The result of the dissemination of this information will be that no matter how the Arbuckles and Havemeyers settle their present troubles, it will be practically impossible to force prices back to an unreasonably high level. The public won't stand it. The incidents in mind tend to show how inevitably commercial laws operate to protect the consumer in the long run.

#### THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

It is believed that a final agreement was reached, Thursday, between Major McKinley and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, whereby General Alger will enter the cabinet as secretary of war. Senator Burrows remained in Canton only a few hours, and came upon Mr. McKinley's request. It is scarcely ten days since he was there before, with Senator Sherman. He remarked that whatever Senator Sherman and General Alger may have said about each other in the past, old grudges had been laid aside, and there was nothing between them to prevent them from serving together in the cabinet.

"My talk with Major McKinley was extremely satisfactory—you might emphasize that fact," said Senator Burrows, "and the object of my visit was to present again the cogent reasons for General Alger's appointment. Michigan has but one candidate, and all Michigan Republicans are heartily for him. I cannot tell you that General Alger will be in the cabinet. We reached no definite understanding, but I am well pleased with my visit and hope for the best results."

There is really no news to be had about the treasury portfolio. Charles Emory Smith's boom has been frosted by the visit of Senators Quay and Penrose, and Mr. Smith will be taken care of elsewhere. Many people seem to think that Congressman McCleary is not big enough for the place, and there is a sentimental objection to him because he is a Canadian by birth. Judge (Grosscup) of Chicago, has come out to discuss Illinois matters, and to suggest Lyman J. Gage, as a proper secretary of the treasury. The name of Mr. Gage is so new in this connection that his importance as a factor cannot yet be measured. Mr. McKinley likes to have the newspapers discuss new names pretty thoroughly before taking them up seriously himself.

**TAXES IN GLASGOW.**  
Some beautiful theories about taxation have been destroyed by an official letter from Glasgow correcting an impression prevailing throughout the United States that no taxes will be levied there hereafter, all revenues being derived from public ownership of street railways, water works and so on. THE INDEPENDENT was among the many newspapers imposed upon by a magazine writer, who stated the contrary as the true condition of affairs. The letter to which reference is here made was sent to the Louisville Courier-Journal, and is as follows:

CITY CHAMBERS, Glasgow, Jan. 8, 1897.—The Lord Provost, of Glasgow, and certain officials of the corporation have for some time past been receiving a considerable number of communications from all parts of America desiring confirmation of a statement which has evidently obtained wide circulation and considerable credence in the United States to the effect that from the commencement of the present year the citizens of Glasgow would be free from all taxes or rates in consequence of the profits derivable from what those in quivers term "municipal monopoly," or, in other words, the civic administration of various departments of the public service, such as street railways, gas, water, electric lighting, and other undertakings which are under the charge of the corporation. I have accordingly been requested by the Lord Provost to inform you that this statement has no foundation in fact, and that while the municipal undertakings above mentioned have been eminently successful, there is no probability of this city being exempt from taxation. Will you therefore pardon my asking you to do his Lordship the favor of giving the same publicity to this contradiction as has been given to the erroneous statements to which I have referred?

JOHN S. SAMUEL  
Now our theoretical politicians will have to find another object lesson.

#### BLOW FROM NICARAGUA.

The Minister of the New Central American Republic Protests Against the Execution of the Project—It Means the Death of the Present Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A sensation has developed in the senate in connection with the Nicaragua canal bill. It came with the presentation by Mr. Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaragua canal project by the United States under the concession granted in 1887 to the Nicaragua Canal company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the senate, the appearance of the letter created consternation among its friends.

Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared that the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central American as a cat's paw. He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest, and the letter made a profound impression on the senators. Senator Vilas declared that it struck a death blow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill.

#### LIKE ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Next Premier Sherman and Others Debate It in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate during its session yesterday unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. While the treaty itself has been released, all discussion of it is restricted to executive sessions.

Notwithstanding this rule the expressions were free and full from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty, the only qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration.

The fact that Mr. Sherman is to be the next secretary of state added importance to his declaration in favor of the treaty.

#### To Advocate Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A public meeting will be held here next Tuesday afternoon, at which a number of prominent men will speak in advocacy of the arbitration treaty. Those who have called the meeting include ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Chief Justice Fuller, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mr. John May and Bishops Hurst and Satterlee.

#### Francis Gone to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Francis has left for St. Louis, being called away by the illness of his mother.

#### To Settle an Estate.

Mr. PLEASANT, O., Jan. 23.—Samuel Friend and Justice D. Manderson, trustees of Theobald Matthew's estate, which is estimated to be worth at least \$21,000,000, state that the well-known jurist, Columbus Waterman, of Manchester, O., has been engaged to conduct the litigation concerning the involved portion of the estate, most of which is in Minnesota and Maryland, and the case will be carried to the United States supreme court.

#### Major McKinley's Sister Hurt.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—Miss Helen McKinley, the president-elect's sister, slipped and fell on the ice on the sidewalk near the McKinley home in West Tuscarawas street. She was on her way to the postoffice. In falling one of the bones in her right wrist was broken. The injury was dressed and will probably take some weeks to heal. No other injury from the fall was reported.



#### WHEN TO OPEN THE SILO.

A Progressive Ohio Farmer's Opinions on This Subject of General Interest.

John Gould of Ohio, in a letter to Rural New Yorker, writes on a subject of widespread interest. He expresses himself as follows:

In a general way the answer might be, "Whenever one needs the ensilage to feed." I do not know that there is anything like common agreement in the time of opening silos. If the term may be used, there is a great deal of individuality about silos and their behavior. That they are hot or cold at the time they are opened makes no difference so far as I can see. Sometimes the ensilage, when the pit is opened, is quite cold and another year it will be quite hot. It is simply a matter of the condition of the ferment at that time. So far as the ensilage is concerned the opening makes no difference with the contents three inches below the surface, as the air cannot affect that which is slightly below the immediate surface. I have no "signs" indicating when the ensilage is ready to feed.

When the usual amount of roughage about the farm is fed out in the late fall, I commence at once on the ensilage, uncover the whole pit and feed from the entire surface. A year ago I commenced to feed ensilage Nov. 30, and the year previous nearly three weeks earlier. Some of my neighbors commence feeding the very day that they finish filling the pits, and I cannot see but they have as fine ensilage as do those who cover the ensilage and let it sweat from three to six weeks. Some ensilage will remain hot all winter and some will take on hardly heat enough to make the mass settle as solidly as it should. The truth is I have never seen any ensilage so "young" or so "old" but it could be fed with perfect safety and satisfaction.

The most perfect cover—next to none at all—I have ever had on my silos is this year. After the corn was all in the pits the litter about the machine was run up the carrier and scattered evenly over the surface, well trodden down and this repeated for three or four days or until it had become quite moldy. Then we loosened it up, tread it down, working in a half bushel of oat screenings, distributed a barrel of water evenly over the ensilage and gave it one more treading. The result is that the surface is covered with this decayed ensilage and over it is a fine growth of oats, the roots of which have bound the cover into a regular fiber blanket. It covers are needed—which I still doubt—this one is far in the lead of any I have ever had in my ten years of silo experience.

#### Fixing Cellars for Winter.

Most country cellars require special attention before very cold weather appears. All outside windows and doors will let in frost if they are not covered carefully. These openings can be completely shut, as entrance can be obtained from the inside. American Agriculturist tells that one of the best ways to close the openings is to fill them full of straw tightly packed down. When all has been crowded into the windows that the opening will hold, secure it in place by stakes driven so that the tops touch the wall. After the stakes are in place push straw under them until no more can be crowded in. Straw packed tightly between the inner and outer doors will prevent freezing from this source. Have everything in readiness, but do not stop up windows and doors until it is absolutely necessary. The temperature of the room should be kept near the freezing point, but must not reach it, else some of the canned fruits or tender vegetables will be mipped.

#### Experiments with Cabbages.

From the Maine station come notes on experiments in cabbage culture. Three varieties were compared to test the effect of size of seed on the heads. In two varieties the larger seed was found to produce much heavier heads. Tying up the outer leaves was found to have no influence upon the maturity of the head, as is popularly supposed, while it caused a marked decrease in size, and the moisture collecting within the leaves almost invariably caused the heads to decay. Mulching the plants with swale hay produced heads slightly larger than were borne by unmulched plants used as checks. But little effect on the size of the heads was produced by deep cultivation, but plants so treated appeared to mature more uniformly than when shallow cultivation was given.

#### Colleges and Stations.

At the tenth annual convention of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George T. Fairchild of Kansas; vice presidents, M. H. Buckham of Vermont, James Wilson of Iowa, James McBryde of Virginia, Alfred Kingsbury of New Hampshire, J. E. Stubbs of Nevada; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Washburn of Rhode Island; executive committee, H. H. Goodell of Massachusetts, H. C. White of Georgia, Alexis Cope of Ohio, T. J. Burrill of Illinois; bibliographer, A. C. True.

#### Beet Sugar in Nebraska.

Nebraska began to make beet sugar just eight years ago. In 1895 her product amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, and the industry is growing rapidly. The state law provides for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of a cent per pound upon sugar manufactured in the state from beets, sorghum or other sugar yielding plants grown in it, but no money can be paid upon sugar produced from beets for which as much as \$5 per ton has not been paid to the producer nor upon sugar produced from beets raised by a manufacturer.—Farmers' Review.

#### FARM PROBLEMS.

Where to Apply Manure—How and When to Plow.

A Minnesota contributor to the Iowa Homestead expresses his views on two subjects of importance. He writes:

Manure should be applied on land nearest to where the manure is made, so as to save time in hauling it on to the land, and land at a distance from the barnyards should be enriched in some way easier than by hauling manure a long distance to do the work, as, for instance, by clover or otherwise. It doesn't pay to haul manure too far. I find by experience that I can keep land up with clover cheaper than I can with manure and with a great deal less labor.

Fall plowing is necessary here in Minnesota, as there is so short a time in the spring to do the work of putting in the crop, so that if we did not plow in the fall we would not get our crops in in time. But the subject of plowing, when to plow and how to plow, is a wide question. I believe in varying the depth of plowing every time I plow, nor am I related to the Skinner family. I don't see any benefit in early plowing unless on new land where you need to take up new soil that requires to be plowed as early as possible so as to turn the new soil up to the action of the atmosphere to prepare it for the next crop, because the atmosphere has a great deal to do with the matter. You cannot live without the atmosphere; neither can the plant. You are made of atmosphere; so is the plant. So the atmosphere has a great deal to do with the crops.

Here in Minnesota I follow a system of rotation. On land where I had corn last year I plow light this year and sow oats. Next plowing is deeper, and I sow wheat with clover seed mixed with the wheat. After clover, which I plow still deeper, I sow flax, and after flax I put the plow down and plant corn, and so follow that rotation. I sow medium clover, and it pushes its roots down so as to let the atmosphere in to the land, and it acts as a drainage also. Then I plow so as to drain the surface, and if your land is kept free from standing water after a heavy rain the baking process does not prevent the atmosphere from entering the land, and where land is well drained it is drier in a wet time and wetter in a dry time, because in a dry time, when land is in a condition that the atmosphere can enter it, when the sun goes down the atmosphere that has entered the land cools and condenses, thereby leaving moisture which would not be there if the atmosphere was excluded.

#### A Good Plow Sled.

One of the farm conveniences is a plow sled, or runner, used in transporting the plow to and from the field. It is made of two pieces of plank, hard wood preferred. The one for the bottom should be 20 or 24 inches long and 12 or 15 inches wide. The other may be the same width and 6 or 8 inches long. The smaller one should have a notch two inches square and 4 1/2 inch deep cut into it. This piece, when inverted and fastened to one end of the larger piece, forms a socket for the point of the plow to rest in and keeps the plow from slipping off. The small piece can be spiked or bolted on. After the pieces are fastened together the front end can be dressed off in the shape of a runner. The corners can be taken off also. About six inches from the rear end bore two holes and drive in a couple of old bolts far enough apart to allow the land side of the plow to rest between them. This keeps the runner in its place.

When transporting the plow, turn it over on the share, slip the runner to its place, turn the plow up and drive off. With this little implement one need not lift the plow on a higher sled or wagon. It saves lifting and saves time. Of course it is intended for a walking plow. If for a left hand plow, the notch and bolts should be within two inches of the right side, but for a right hand plow they should be near the left side, says a correspondent of The Prairie Farmer.

#### Alfalfa Hay.

From the Utah station comes a report of some interesting feeding experiments with alfalfa hay and other forage crops.

Alfalfa cut just before blooming was found to be greatly superior to that cut while in bloom or that cut just after full blooming. The early cutting yielded more hay per acre, and stock ate more of it per day and made more rapid gains on it than on the later cuttings. The early cutting produced 40 per cent more beef per acre than the later cuttings. During the two weeks of budding and flowering there was no additional growth, but an actual loss of 82 pounds of hay per acre.

As compared with other hays, alfalfa proved equal to the best timothy and superior to red clover. A ration of alfalfa, straw and grain proved superior to one of alfalfa and grain. Mixed hay and grain proved superior to alfalfa, straw and grain.

#### Odd Mention.

Many farmers are of the opinion that much of the hog cholera prevailing in the west every season is due to the injudicious feeding of new corn.

Professor W. C. Latta, state superintendent, has arranged a list of 92 farmers' institutes for Indiana, dates running from Dec. 1 to Feb. 27.

Active work will begin in the Wisconsin College of Agriculture at Madison Dec. 1, when the short course class enters for the term ending March 5.

At the Indiana station, in seeding wheat, five, six, seven and eight pecks per acre gave practically the same yield and better than any smaller quantity, the indications being in favor of six pecks.

According to the Michigan Farmer, nothing can beat the modern tread power for a light power capacity on the farm.

New Prolific is the name of a peach of recent introduction in Michigan, and it is alleged to be very hardy and a liberal bearer.

#### TERRIBLE WEAPONS.

A PAIR OF THEM WHICH A TRAVELER PICKED UP IN PARIS.

The Venom Box Which Contains the Most Powerful Poison Known—The Needle That Does Its Deadly Work in a Silent and Perplexing Manner.

"Two of the most beautiful and at the same time murderous objects I have ever seen in all my travels I picked up in Paris during my trip there last summer," said J. V. Atkinson of Savannah to a friend.

"I bought both of them from an old gunsmith in the Quartier Latin, and he assured me they were, without doubt, the only ones in existence, as far as his knowledge of death dealing instruments went, and he also told me that he had purchased them of an old Spaniard who had spent most of his life in the South American countries.

"I am sure he must have had them made to his especial order, for, as I have already stated, during all my travels I have never seen anything that would in any way approach them for villainous, murderous purposes.

"The first, as you see, looks innocent enough, and when I ask you what you think it is you will reply"—

"A silver matchbox," answered the reporter as he gingerly handled the beautifully chased silver object.

"Touch that spring."

At an easy touch the lid of the box flew open on a powerfully hinged spring and disclosed the interior, and in a compartment about one-half of the capacity of the box were a dozen wax matches.

"Now you'll find a tiny button on the side next you and near your thumb. Just press that lightly."

As the suggestion was followed a little, sharp pointed, creamy white, curved object popped into view from that portion of the box not occupied by the matches.

"What is that?"

"That," said Mr. Atkinson, "is not more nor less than the fore fang of the Crotalus horridus, the great American rattlesnake, and one of the most venomous of serpents known to ichthyologists. You will notice that the fang is sharp as a needle at its point; that it is slit for a distance up the middle, and that it is hollow. You will also observe that a fine, amber colored, jellylike substance is contained within the hollow of the fang. That is nothing less horrible than the venom of the rattlesnake, and the deadliest poison known to man. A couple of scrapes on a man's hand or face mean a certain and a horrible death—nausea and vomiting, retching, convulsions, semiparalysis, complete paralysis, state of coma, death in a most horrible form and the swelling to horrible proportions of the corpse as it rapidly turns black from the virulence of the venom. You may take the fearful agent, bake it between bricks, freeze it between blocks of ice, and it will still retain its terrible power. You may inoculate a rat with the venom, and he will die in a few moments, a dog in five and a man in from ten minutes to an hour, according to the amount received and the condition of his system at the time. The blood of the first rat can be inoculated into a second, and the blood of the second into a third, and so on down through 100—yes, 200 subjects—without recourse to the original venom, and the last subject will die as quickly and convulsively as the first, for its virulence is absolutely fatal.

"You can readily see what a terrible weapon it would be in the hands of an unscrupulous villain. A scratch or two, and the deed would be done, while the victim would simply imagine that he had been scraped by a pin. Yet in a close fight with some of the despicable footpads and murderous thugs who are infesting your fair city I do not think I would have any scruples about using it on one of them myself.

"It would be difficult even for a first class physician to discover at the first sight just how the man met his death.

"Its companion piece, of devilish ingenuity, is a needle gun. Peculiar looking thing, is it not?" asked Mr. Atkinson as he passed a richly engraved and silver mounted object that looked like a cross between a miniature double barreled shotgun and a revolver to his friend, who handled it with extreme caution.

"That little gun is about five inches over all, and yet it contains within those chambers, in the boxlike part between those fine watch spring steel barrels and the pistol grip, enough of fiendish mischief to lay out a dozen strong men.

"The charge is a strong but powerful cartridge made of a highly explosive chemical which, by the peculiar construction of the chambers, makes so little noise that it could not be heard by a person ten feet away. The instrument of destruction is a bunch of fine cambric needles that have had their heads slightly flattened to offer resistance and catch the propelling force, and their points have lain in the very same sort of venom of which I spoke until they are thoroughly corroded with it.

"As they leave the gun they scatter and penetrate to the most vital spots, where their terrible work is quickly done. Nothing short of a post mortem examination of the most rigid kind would betray the cause of death."—St. Louis Republic.

#### An Experiment.

"Where are you going, Michael, so early?"

"Apothecary's. Wife got sick last night."

"Doctor been there yet?"

"No. I just found a prescription in the street when I was in town, and I'm going to have that made up and try it."—Fliegende Blätter.

Pliny says that the almond blossom was regarded by the young people of his age as an emblem of hope.

#### COCOONS THAT JUMP.

They Can Throw Themselves Several Inches Into the Air.

The curious movements of jumping beans have lately attracted some attention, though to style the spasmodic jerks of the beans jumps is to court disappointment. Some "jumping cocoons," described by Dr. D. Sharp in The Entomologist were, however, remarkably good athletes, for they could spring out of a small vessel, such as a tumbler, in which they were placed. These cocoons were from South Africa, but in spite of their exceptional gymnastic efficiency Dr. Sharp hardened his heart and sacrificed them upon the altar of science, in the hope of discovering something unusual that would explain the powers of jumping.

The cocoons looked like a piece of oval pottery, about 5 millimeters long, and having a rough surface. In each of the two investigated a pupa was found. The two were similar in every respect, and they no doubt belonged to the larvæ that made the cocoons. "This little pupa," says Dr. Sharp, "is shut up in a remarkably hard, thick cocoon, and it has to get out. Nature has not provided it with caustic potash for the purpose, but has endowed it with a mechanism of complex perfection to accomplish this little object. On the front of the head it has a sharp, chisel edge, and with this it has to cut through the pottery, contracting itself to the utmost in the posterior part of the cocoon and retaining itself in this position by the books on the mobile part of the body. It is a condition of elastic tension in consequence of the other side of the body being so differently formed and immobile.

"Therefore, releasing the hold of the hooks, the pupa is discharged, forward, and the chisel piece strikes the front part of the cocoon. Repeating this an enormous number of times, a circle may be gradually inscribed on the inside of the far end of the cocoon, which gives way when sufficiently weakened and the insect becomes free. In both the specimens the inside of the cocoon is about half cut through. Either this is done as the result of a prolonged series of wriggles or of shocks such as I have described. It is by no means improbable that the early part of the performance is carving the groove by wriggling, the latter part knocking it off by jumping against it." The pupa is thus a most interesting one to entomologists. The order of insects to which it belongs appears to be somewhat uncertain, but Dr. Sharp thinks it will prove to be an anomalous lepidopterous insect allied to trichoptera, and possibly somewhere near to adela.

#### A PURITAN THANKSGIVING.

The Model Bill of Fare For Their Annual Feast.

We have no record of just how the Puritans' Thanksgiving tables were set, but from contemporaneous pictures we can judge that there were few, if any, forks, each guest being supplied with a knife. They sat on benches and chests, ate from pewter platters, and the table was in most cases literally a board placed on wooden horses. They had few chairs or tables, but were plentifully supplied with chests containing their linen and wardrobes, and these served in the place of chairs. In later colonial times chairs and tables became more plentiful and forks were more common, but all preferred to eat with their knives on account of the dangerous, sharp, steel points of the two pronged forks. The table and dishes were arranged as follows:

#### THANKSGIVING DINNER OF 1750.

At the upper end of your table a pike roast ed with a pudding within it, which you must afterward remove (not the pudding, but the fish), for your gravy, soup (browning, soup).

Under that a venison patty and Under that a giblet pie.

On the further side of which place a fine boiled pudding (a really poor or sweet pudding). On the next side of the table place some Scotch collards; remnants of broiled veal fried in butter and served with spiced oyster sauce flavored with white wine.

At the bottom of the table place a dish of roast beef, with horse radish and pickles round.

#### SECOND COURSE.

At the upper end of the table a turkey roasted with an oyster pudding within it. Under that a lamb (a sort of baked mutton) garnished with orange. On the further side place a hare, with savory pudding. On the nearer side two loaves with toast.

And at the bottom of the table place a pumpkin pie.

—Boston Herald.

#### Municipal Time at Glasgow.

One of the most interesting of Glasgow enterprises is what may be described as municipal time for the entire city. Some years ago the experiment was tried of placing municipal clocks in prominent positions all over Glasgow and regulating them by synchronization. The present scheme is much more elaborate and is nothing less than the establishment of a system of standard time, by means of electrically controlled clocks, regulated every second from the stellar clock at the observatory. A regulating clock, directly controlled from the observatory, has been placed in the city chambers, and this in turn controls three circuits of public clocks at various points in the city. In the meantime only about a dozen clocks have been provided, but if the trial proves successful the corporation intends to erect from 200 to 300 18 inch dials, thus providing a reliable system of standard time for all parts of the city. This extension of the circuit will involve the laying of 61 miles of wire. It is hoped also to include time keeping in private houses.—Westminster Gazette.

#### Morley and Dogs.

John Morley is fond of dogs, especially of a diminutive fox terrier which is frequently seen at his heels on the Thames embankment or in Battersea park. This recalls the fact that when in the heat of a political canvass an opponent denounced Mr. Morley as a dog orator and statesman replied, "I have known dogs who for fidelity, friendship, affection and devotion would contrast most favorably with some human beings."



# ADJUSTED BY HARMON.

## Advantageous Settlement of Union Pacific Matter.

### WILL FORECLOSE ON THE ROADS.

A Deal Made With the Reorganization Committee by Which the Government Is Guaranteed a Good Price on Sale, Backed Up by Cash Deposit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Attorney General Harmon has given out the following statement of the agreement of the government with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads:

Upon the defeat of the funding bill in the house, the president directed the attorney general to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railway company, first making the best arrangements obtainable for the protection of the government's interests. Following the lines indicated in his last report, the attorney general began negotiations with the reorganization committee. On Thursday an agreement was made which will result in immediate steps to foreclose. The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the government against the risk of sacrifice of its claim by a sale at a price which would leave nothing, and the protection of the government's interest in the sinking fund, not less than \$45,754,000. The sale will be public, so that the government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of \$4,000,000 cash was on Tuesday deposited with the United States Trust company of New York by General Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, as security, according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agree to bid for the sinking fund if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale.

Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the attorney general and Hon. George Hoadly, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will, on Friday, be presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in all the districts and whose consent to their filing is necessary, because the receivership of the property is under the government's charge. There are original bills and not cross bills in the pending suits. Whether they will proceed as independent bills or to be ordered to stand as cross bills in the pending suits will be determined by the judge, but, in either event, the result will be practically the same, viz: the sale of the property under the government's lien as well as under that of the first mortgage. The bills will be filed in the districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Separate bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific are in course of preparation. These will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

The proposed arrangement was submitted to the government's creditors before it was closed. They all recommended its adoption. Their general opinion was thus expressed:

The government cannot prudently longer defer the settlement of this matter. The Union Pacific system has already been much curtailed, and its revenues have been permanently reduced. Reorganizations of failed and neighboring companies have either been accomplished or are in train for early consummation and the breaking up of the entire Union Pacific has been and is steadily progressing. It therefore seems to us inexpedient, if not dangerous, to neglect this opportunity of realizing the sum offered and thus expose the government to a continuous depreciation of its security.

It is believed that there will be higher bids, but if not an estimate shows that, crediting amounts already received from the company, the government will at least realize a sum equivalent to the principal of the subsidy bonds with interest at about 3 1/2 per cent from their issue to the average date of their maturity, or about 4 1/2 per cent from date of issue to Jan. 1, 1898.

The minimum of \$45,754,000 guaranteed the government is in cash, so that all relations with the property will terminate upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale.

The course to be pursued with respect to the Central Pacific has not yet been determined.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers for the reorganization committee, have assured to the committee the funds required to carry its agreement with the government into effect.

The following named gentlemen comprise the reorganization committee: Louis Fitzgerald, chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Chauncey M. Depew, T. Jefferson Coolidge, W. Marlin Huggitt and Oliver Ames.

### THE PRESIDENT TOO EXCLUSIVE.

Governor Attacks Him For Refusing to See Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Much of the time of the house was consumed with small bills. The bill to provide for holding terms of the United States court of the eastern district of Texas at the town of Beaumont was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 144 to 68. Incidental to the discussion Mr. Cooper (Tex.) declared that the president vetoed the bill through a misapprehension and that he had vainly tried to get an audience with Mr. Cleveland to explain the measure.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) spoke sarcastically of the president's custom of refusing to see congressmen unless his private secretary approved of their errands.

After the night pension session the house adjourned until Monday.

Denied by Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Turpie caused a flurry in the senate by criticizing the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made, and added that he had not had a word with Mr. Olney in that direction. Mr. Turpie gave notice of a speech on the Cameron resolution on Monday.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$225,681,824; gold reserve, \$148,182,755.

# A NEW CUBAN CAPITAL.

Senator Pierra Says the Rebels Will Soon Take a Large City.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Senator Fidel Pierra, secretary of the Cuban junta, has arrived in Cleveland enroute to Columbus, where he will address a big mass-meeting this evening.

In conversation with a reporter Mr. Pierra said he had just received letters from President Cisneros of the Cuban republic and General Gomez. President Cisneros says that the reports of his ill-health are all fabrications and that he will never agree to any other settlement but independence.

The letter from Gomez read in part as follows: "All the stories in which it was stated that I had proposed to compromise are lies of Spanish invention."

He concluded his letter as follows: "You will no doubt remember the only condition on which I agreed to enter this war, which was that we should never lay down arms until freedom was achieved, and I intend to enforce that stipulation."

Senator Pierra further said: "I can tell you as a sort of state secret," said he, "that it will only be a few weeks until the insurgents will be in possession of one of the large and important cities, at which our capital will be established."

### REFORMS NOT PROMULGATED.

But Spain Has Them Ready, if Not Published Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The reform scheme for the island of Cuba has been perfected by the Spanish government, and its promulgation and application is now a matter of but a few days, unless some untoward happening disturbs the program. It was not announced today, however, as was anticipated in some quarters from the fact that that day was the young king's saint day.

While the details of the new scheme are withheld from the public, as yet, it is believed that their scope is known to the president and Secretary Olney and that in their opinion they embody at least a fair measure of reform principles to begin with. At present the effort of the Spanish government is to make sure that the plan is acceptable to all parties in Spain and on the island of Cuba, so as to avoid friction in putting the reforms into effect and to guarantee permanence for the system when once it is adopted. The promulgation of the plan, it is thought, will be accompanied or closely followed by the announcement of a general amnesty, extending not only to insurgents now in the field who may under the existing order of General Weyler receive amnesty upon surrender to any Spanish commander, but also to persons imprisoned in Havana and other Cuban towns and even in Ceuta and other penal settlements, providing that the offenses charged against them are purely political.

### GOFF'S VISIT TO CANTON.

A Belief That He Has Been Decided Upon For Attorney General.

CANTON, O., Jan. 23.—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, on most of the cabinet states as attorney general, who came here to confer with Major McKinley, remained in the city until last evening, when he left for home. It is generally believed that he has been practically determined upon for the attorney general of the next administration, although no direct authoritative statement to that effect has been made.

Judge Goff said that his conversation with Major McKinley was of a confidential nature, and he did not feel at liberty to make any of it public until the matters discussed had been finally determined upon. He admitted, however, that cabinet matters had been discussed, and said that he had no doubt that the south would furnish one of the members of the cabinet.

Three well known Pittsburgers, Messrs. Chris Mabee, State Senator Flinn and County Recorder George M. Von Benhorst, have paid Major McKinley a visit.

### Gage Willing to Accept.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, will accept the treasury portfolio in Major McKinley's cabinet if it is tendered to him. Mr. Gage as much as intimated this to friends, indicating that he would consider it the crowning honor of a successful life.

### Prohibits Opposed to Fusion.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—The state prohibition convention declared itself as opposed to fusion with the Nationalists, who succeeded last summer at Pittsburg. The resolution was framed by Prof. Samuel Dickie of Albion, chairman of the national committee, and by the Rev. John Russell, who is known as the father of the prohibition party.

### Bubonic Plague Spreading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Two cases of the bubonic plague which is raging in Bombay are reported from Karaman. Karaman is an island of the west coast of Arabia in the Red sea.

### Three Accused of Robbery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Three men have been arrested for complicity in the holdup of Henry Pincoas, a private banker, in his place of business in Grand street.

### To Abolish Whipping Post.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—Mr. Aldrich has introduced a bill in the state senate abolishing the whipping post and pillory in Delaware.

### Can Collect \$84,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The World's Fair company has been awarded \$84,000 in gate receipts from the Ferris Wheel company.

### New Revenue Cutter Launched.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The new revenue cutter, Daniel Manning, has been launched from the yard of the Atlantic works, East Boston.

### Knocked Out by Dixon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—George Dixon knocked Australasian Billy Murphy out in the sixth round.

# HANNA IS FAVORED.

## This Fact Made Plain by Legislators at Columbus.

### BUSHNELL'S FRIENDS SURPRISED.

The Legislature Friendly to the Governor, but Wants Hanna to Go to the Senate—Opposed to an Extra Session. Details of the Banquet.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—The spacious lobby of the Hotel Chittenden was crowded yesterday afternoon and last evening by members of the general assembly, state officials and politicians, and the all-absorbing topic was the senior Ohio senatorship. A stranger would have thought a senatorial caucus was about to be held instead of a legislative reunion. About 90 members of both houses of the legislature came to attend the reunion and most of them were attracted wholly by the talk about the senatorship. It was an utter impossibility to get a poll of the members upon their preference in event of a special session to elect a successor to Senator Sherman.

Not over a half dozen would even say they had a preference. The drift of sentiment, however, was against the calling of a special session and in favor of the appointment of Hon. Mark Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman. This proved to be quite a surprise to the friends of Governor Bushnell, who have maintained that Mr. Hanna would not be appointed. Inasmuch as the legislature is friendly to Governor Bushnell, it was presumed that it would not look favorably upon Mr. Hanna. But there were points upon which they had not reckoned. Many of the members want to be made postmasters under the McKinley administration and as a matter of policy, if nothing more, they are friendly to Mr. Hanna.

The chairman of the national committee arrived from Cleveland about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Major Dick. Mr. Hanna had engaged the parlors on the first floor at the Chittenden, and, as soon as his arrival became known, a string of callers passed in and out of his room. Mr. Hanna maintained that he had not come here in the interests of his candidacy for United States senator, but that he was merely the invited guest of the members of the general assembly. He was greatly annoyed by the construction placed upon his visit. Ex-Governor Foster, who was expected to be here, failed to put in an appearance, and it was rumored that he had given up the idea of becoming a candidate for the senatorship.

It was 10 o'clock before the members of the general assembly and their guests were seated at the banquet tables in the diningroom of the Chittenden. The tables were arranged in the form of the figures "72" and contained covers for 200, about half of whom were state officials and guests of the members.

Mr. Hanna was among the first to enter the room. His entrance was unheralded, and it was a moment before the crowd caught on and started to applaud. A few moments later Governor Bushnell entered and he was given a royal welcome.

Governor Bushnell, the toastmaster for the evening, was seated in the center of the west table. At his right was Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones and at his left Adjutant General Axline. Mr. Hanna sat next to Mr. Jones, with Hon. Levi C. Goodale at his right. Speaker D. L. Sleeper came next, followed by Speaker Pro Temp. C. H. Bosler, Mr. Blackburn and Senators Harbaugh, Sullivan and Shryock. At the left of General Axline were Judge John A. Shauk, Clerk Caine and other state officers.

After all the guests had been seated they were greatly pleased at the electric display which followed. The room was darkened, and then "welcome seventy-second" shone forth from the ceiling. Then a beautiful American flag in the red, white and blue came out of the darkness, eliciting a round of applause.

It was just midnight when Speaker Sleeper introduced Governor Bushnell. A loud burst of applause followed lasting several minutes. The governor then congratulated those present upon the fact that there were so many members of the legislature present and that no deaths had occurred since the body was elected. The governor told several good stories apropos the occasion and called out a hearty laugh by stating that he was thankful he did not have a legislature on his hands.

Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones responded to the toast, "The Seventy-Second General Assembly, the Sentiment Being the Evil That Men Do Live After Them."

Adjutant General Axline responded to the toast, "The Ohio Soldierly Courageous in War; Law Abiding in Peace; Ever Loyal."

Governor Bushnell's introduction of Hon. M. A. Hanna was a very happy one, the toast being "Ohio, the Mother of Presidents." When Mr. Hanna arose he was given an ovation. He began by stating that he accepted the invitation to attend the banquet on the condition that he was not to be called upon to make a response. He had been caught unawares, but could not refrain from adding his testimony to the sterling worth of the present legislature. Ohio was a great state. She had great natural resources and her sons took advantage of them.

The country called presidents from different sections, but after a few trials always came back to Ohio for a leader when any great crisis confronted.

The Ohio man always made himself known and felt wherever his lot was cast, whatever the exigency, contingency or emergency, the Ohio man was always ready to respond to the call of duty and history did not record a failure on the part of an Ohioan. As a native of Ohio the speaker was proud of the record made by Ohio in all the walks and callings of life and with others believed that in Ohio all things were possible.

Mr. Hanna made no personal allusions and his brief remarks were loudly applauded. The toast, "Nineteenth Century Politics," was to be responded to by Hon. C. L. Kurtz, who was not present, and Hon. Levi C. Goodale of Cincinnati was called out to respond to "Certainties of Life—Death and Taxes."

# DOGGED BY SPAIN.

Rev. Dr. Conwell Says He Is Pursued by a Spanish Embassy.

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—Dr. Russell H. Conwell, a distinguished Philadelphia divine, who is now on a lecture tour through the south, declares that he is being dogged on his travels by an emissary of the Spanish government. Dr. Conwell left Philadelphia several days ago with the intention of visiting Cuba, after completing his tour. Just before his departure he was called upon by a stranger, whose actions excited his suspicions.

The man asked Dr. Conwell to carry letters and dispatches to various Cuban generals. By his conversation and manner the doctor became convinced that he was an emissary of Spain. Since leaving Philadelphia they met in Washington, Charleston and Augusta.

# BUSINESS IS BETTER.

## But Dun's Review Says Prices Remain the Same.

### BUYING IN WOOL CONTINUES.

However, the Woolen Industry Is Slow. Sluggish Operation Retards the Iron Business—Coke Production Increases. Decline in Wheat—The Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: There is more business, though not at better prices. It is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower than a week ago and yet business is unquestionably larger. There is larger production, but as yet not as much increase in consumption and there is larger buying of materials, but at present only because better prices are expected in the future. A few conspicuous failures during the week have had no material influence. The market for securities is slightly stronger and yet there is very little doing. The number of hands employed, all industries considered, is slightly larger than a week ago, without adverse change in the rate of wages. All apprehension of foreign disturbance of money markets has passed away, but there is still great caution in making loans. It is a mistake to reckon these as symptoms of depression. On the contrary, in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the conditions all indicate larger production and a consumption increasing, not as yet largely, but steadily.

Wheat, corn and cotton exports are the key of the financial situation and during the past week wheat has declined 3/4 cents and corn 3/4 cents while cotton is unchanged. The western receipts of wheat are still small, 581,000 bushels less than a year ago, and for three weeks of January 4,519,719 bushels, against 7,660,709 last year, but the Atlantic exports, flour included, were 1,534,715 bushels for the week against 2,366,457 bushels last year, and in three weeks of January have been 5,019,082 bushels, against 6,349,048 bushels last year. The price has declined for corn also, although everybody knows that the heavy exports mean relatively more than the exports of wheat.

The woolen industry is as slow as ever, and no real improvement appears in the demand for goods, although, owing to the lateness of the season, there is a little more doing, both in spring and in winter goods without quotable change in prices. The heavy buying of wool, mentioned last week, has continued, with smaller concerns participating, and is understood to be in anticipation of expected duties, the sales at Boston alone having amounted to 11,500,000 pounds. Quotations have not changed as yet, although western holders are quite stiff.

The iron industry is engaged in settling relative prices, and the slow operation retards business in many branches since the future of prices is uncertain. Bessemer pig is a trifle lower at \$10.40 at Pittsburg and Grey force \$9.40, although no further decline has occurred in eastern markets or at Chicago. But the competition of new concerns, tempted to manufacture nails by the high prices recently maintained, caused slightly lower sales of wire nails at \$1.35 and of cut nails at \$1.25. The bar association has been in session to consider the reduction of steel bars to 1 cent and in large contracts even lower, and the Biller association has again been called together to meet on the 29th, although there is no prospect of its reorganization, and billets are selling at \$15.25 at Pittsburg.

The increase in manufacturing is perhaps more definitely shown than in any other way by the production of coke, which steadily increases, 9,817 ovens being in blast against 9,173 idle, and the week's output of 100,886 tons is over double the output of Oct. 1.

Failures for the week have been 409 in the United States against 372 last year, and 65 in Canada against 61 last year.

The aggregate of gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the first half of January is \$9,737,724, a decrease of 4.4 per cent compared with last year and of 10.1 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1893. The southern roads report a gain over both years.

### Fatal Duel in Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 23.—Rainey E. Carter and S. M. Murphy had an altercation here and Murphy drew a dirk and stabbed Carter three times, wounding him mortally. Carter fired at Murphy, killing him instantly.

### Lexowing Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 23.—"Lexowing" was begun in earnest here when the house committee of seven, appointed to investigate the alleged corruption existing in the local police department, began its work.

### Noted Thieves Caught.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The police have under arrest George F. McDonald and Edward Noyes, who some years ago helped swindle the Bank of England out of £1,000,000, for swindling.

### Montgomery Gone to Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, which has had the damage repaired that was made by striking on the rocks off Governor's Island and has gone to sea.

# WINTER PASTURE.

Views Expressed on This Subject at Iowa Farmers' Institutes.

In its special farmers' institute edition the Iowa Homestead reports some remarks made on winter pasture. A Jefferson county (Iowa) farmer is reported as saying: "For winter pasture here we have been using cornstalk fields since the early settlement nearly 40 years ago. Cattle, horses and sheep keep in about as good condition as they do in summer on prairie grass. Of course there are exceptions to this rule when the cattle are not properly managed, and they get the so called cornstalk disease soon after they are first put into the field. In cases of emergency stock can live reasonably well on good prairie grass and stubble fields during the winter season. We usually have sufficient cornstalks in the fields with straw and hay for all feeding purposes, so that it is not absolutely necessary to devote fields expressly to winter pasture."

Another farmer expresses these views: Blue grass is pre-eminently the winter pasture. All other grasses, indigenous or acclimated, in our latitude kill with frost and bleach out until their palatability and most of their nutritive elements are wasted away. But blue grass lives and seems to even improve with frost. Until recently it has been thought that Kentucky and southern Iowa had a corner on blue grass. Those southern Iowa fellows even had the arrogance to build a blue grass palace and invite the rest of us to come and see blue grass. Just as if blue grass did not grow very far north of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad! Every farmer in the northwest may have his winter blue grass pasture, no matter where he lives. There is only one danger to securing a good winter pasture, and that is too much pasturage in the summer. This is the common evil in all pastures.

Timothy is the best nurse for young blue grass, although common red clover may form a part. However, it is doubtful whether the clover is needed as a nutritive agent with blue grass. A heavy blue grass sod probably gathers more nitrogen by filtration of rain water and the accumulation of the dead bodies of insect life than could be gained by the symbiotic process in the clover roots. It requires about four years of blue grass to supplant its nurse, timothy, and then a good while longer to become thoroughly carpeted over the ground. Age gives vigor to blue grass. Sheep cannot be raised profitably in the long, cold winters of the northwest without the blue grass pasture in winter.

### Feeding Potatoes.

It is possible that in absence of other roots feeding a few—very few—potatoes to cows may be beneficial, but my experience in feeding them in any considerable quantity is bad. It was awfully hard work to get the butter to come from the cream of cows that had been on potatoes, and the potatoes were to blame, for when they were taken from the cows the butter came all right. When they were again fed, the same trouble was met with. Then the butter was hard. I think that I have seen the complaint made that butter from potatoes was live salt. But mine was hard—so hard that you could not spread it. I fed altogether about two bushels to 12 cows twice a day, mixing them with grain. No more potatoes to my cows, says the writer of the foregoing in The Western Plowman.

### New Points About Asparagus.

Two new points in asparagus culture are brought forward by a contributor to The National Stockman and Farmer. The points are to remove from new beds all female or seed bearing roots as soon as the incipient berries appear and to cut in old beds all female or seed bearing stalks before the seeds mature. These troublesome shoots grow largely, possibly not entirely, from seeds dropped from the berry with which the foliage is decorated and will in a great measure disappear if no seed is allowed to ripen.

### Farm Products.

In Secretary Morton's report attention is called to the fact that during the fiscal year just closed we shipped abroad \$570,000,000 worth of farm products, or \$17,000,000 more than in the preceding year. Sixty-six per cent of our total exports was farm products against 72 per cent in 1894 and 74 per cent in 1893. The less per cent was caused by an unprecedented sale abroad of our manufactured products, the exports jumping from \$184,000,000 in 1895 to \$228,000,000 in 1896.

### When Pork Is Cheap.

When pork is cheap, salt it down. The Farm Journal in giving this advice explains as follows: Careful experiments prove that pork salted in brine and kept for six months to a year loses little or nothing in weight, and experience demonstrates that at some time during the year salt pork invariably brings a much higher price than fresh pork during the glut of prices. Unlike eggs, there is little or no risk in keeping pork, and the profits in the risk are sure.

### Odd Mention.

The Ohio experiment station has successfully tried the method of scalding seed oats to prevent smut.

Articles of incorporation have been issued by the secretary of state of Illinois to the Farmers' National Chautauqua association.

Cranberries are being extensively cultivated in Washington.

Oregon is coming to the front in raising Angora goats.

The University of Illinois recently sent out a warning to the public on the danger from surface wells.

According to a Colorado exchange, potatoes in Colorado do best on sod or virgin soil or on land that has been renewed in fertility by a growth of alfalfa.

Field and Farm says that it pays to feed sorghum to beef cattle, especially those nearly ready for market.

# THE CHECK SYSTEM.

An English Visitor Tells the People About the American Way.

The American constitution has been called a system of checks. So in American life. When you want to travel, you give your baggage to the porter of your hotel, and he gives you a check in return. At the station you reclaim it with the check and pass it in at a counter and receive another check. As you approach your destination another functionary comes along the train, takes your check and gives you another check in its place. He fishes out your baggage and conveys it to your hotel—for a consideration. You have left your third and last check at the office of the hotel when you enter it, and thence it is delivered up on receipt of the baggage.

At first you bless this arrangement as the salvation of the traveler. After a few weeks of it the tyranny of the check becomes so galling that you begin to long for the fine old English method of dumping down your goods in front of a porter and leaving them to find the way themselves. You would even hail it as a personal triumph if some of your baggage would get lost. But it never does. Sometimes it arrives late, but it always arrives.

Yet it seldom arrives in the shape in which it started, if that is any consolation. They who have to do with baggage see to that. You very soon discover why Americans carry their goods in ironclad trunks, and why it is madness for anybody to do anything else. I started out, like an idiot, with a new leather portmanteau. They ripped the stout brass lock off the first week—not for plunder, apparently, but simply because it is the tradition of the service. They punched it and kicked and danced on it. In softer hours, when literary inspiration came, they wrote on it. My portmanteau today is an epitome of the political sentiment of the United States from New York to San Francisco. As a historical document it is beyond price, and I am contemplating the gift of it to the library of congress at Washington. As a portmanteau it has both feet in the grave.

The system of checks is not confined to travelers' luggage. The conductor of the train passes carelessly to and fro asking for your ticket and giving you a check in return, or asking for your check and returning your ticket. If you hand your stick to a boy in a hot-while you write your name in the register, he dashes off to stow it away in some secret place and returns triumphant with a check. In the very hotel bar, when you buy sevenpence ha'porth of whisky you get a check and walk two yards across the bar to pay at a desk.

But the apotheosis of the check is at Niagara. When you go down to the Cave of the Winds, you strip off all your clothes and leave them, as well as your valuables, in a tin box with the attendant. Then you go down to bathe with the cataract attired only in a suit of pyjamas, a sort of oilskins and a check lashed around your neck and rising and falling with the beating of your heart. No wonder the American speaks of death as "handing in his checks." It is only by death that he can rid himself of them.—London Mail.

### A Wonderful Avenue.

Magnolia avenue, which has been the pride of Riverside from its founding, and which has won a national reputation as a boulevard, has had two defects. The streets leading to it were usually dusty and disagreeable, while the darkness of the avenue, owing to the dense foliage of the overhanging pepper trees, made it a rather dismal evening drive. All that is at an end. It is now possible to drive from the heart of town over macadamized streets, perfectly free from dust and mud, direct to the peerless Magnolia avenue, and if the drive be taken in the evening arc lights are encountered every 800 feet, giving splendid illumination. When the avenue is reached, there is presented such a sight as few, if any, towns possess. The electric poles are but 124 feet apart, and from these brackets project about three feet. From each bracket hangs a cluster of three incandescent lights covered with a reflector, which throws the light on to the driveway.

As one stands at one end of this row of lights but four or five of them can be distinguished as individual lights, the remainder forming a continuous chain of fire which seemingly stretches away for untold miles beneath the verdant canopy of the arching pepper trees. Modern as is the scene, it impresses the beholder as an oriental fantasy worthy of the Spanish Moors. The imagined extent of the wondrous chain of fire, however, is in a degree an optical illusion. Instead of being miles in length, it is but a little over a mile. Instead of there being untold thousands of lights, one is amazed to learn that there are but 150, suspended from but 50 poles.—Los Angeles Times.

### How She Died.

Mr. I. Zangwill, at a dinner of the Maccabees, told the following story: "The fat girl of C. gentlemen, is not a myth, nor a show person, but a solid, private reality that I have seen. Her fatness weighed upon her; so she went to a physician to be rid of some of it. He drew up a careful dietary. She was to eat dry toast, plain boiled beef, etc., and to return in a month to report reduction. At the end of the month she could hardly get through the doctor's doorway. He was aghast. 'Did you eat what I told you?' he asked. 'Religiously.' His brow wrinkled itself. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration. 'Anything else?' he asked. 'My ordinary meals.'"

### The Force of Habit.

On the day before the execution; the keeper informs the doomed man that a visitor wishes to see him.

"Do you know who he is?" asks the doomed man.

"No."

"Well, just ask him if he wants to collect a bill, and if he does tell him to call tomorrow."—Strand Magazine.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Sarah Steilke, of Massillon, has been granted a widow's pension.

Mrs. Alice Flood, of Bowling Green, O., is visiting at the Oehler residence. Edwin Baylies has returned to Bessemer, Mich., Jerome Baylies accompanying him.

Mr. Frank E. Philpott, of Akron, is visiting his friend, John Benedict, for a few days.

The workhouse trustees have decided to reduce the salary of the secretary from \$50 to \$25 per month.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, of Norwalk, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wetmore, in South Erie street.

The annual Masonic banquet will be held on Feb. 22nd. The committee of arrangements consists of S. A. Conrad, Z. T. Baizley, Lester Nave, J. C. F. Putman, H. C. Diehlmann.

Miss Harrison, of East Main street, who has been visiting Mrs. William Harrison Weimar, at Weimar, Bryn Mawr, Pa., returned home Friday night, after an absence of six weeks.

Peter Sailer is getting along very nicely and will soon have entirely recovered. Mr. Sailer suffered with blood poisoning, but since the amputation by Dr. Hattery of a finger, from which the disease originated, he has steadily improved.

The Massillon bridge works will resume operations on Monday, and within a few weeks the entire force of workmen, numbering over 200, will be employed. The company has a number of large orders on hand and work will continue during the year without delay.

The jury returned a verdict for the defense, on Friday afternoon, in the case of the state of Ohio, vs. Oscar Schwartz, of Marlboro. Schwartz was arrested by Game Warden Dangeleson for killing rabbits out of season. He will be re-arrested for other use violating the game laws.

C. Cooper desires THE INDEPENDENT to correct a story given out by his young son in Canton to the trustee officer there. "My boy was not driven away. He went to Canton, where he staid two days. Then he came home. He is looking well. I am not in the grocery business, but work in a flour mill."

J. S. Cooley issues an invitation to all reformers who believe in the Initiative and Referendum, no more delegated power of party officials, demonization of gold and silver, the non interest bond, and all that may be accomplished under it in public utilities, to meet with the R-form Press Association at Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Savings Bank Company directors were elected as follows: Charles Steese, W. B. Humbberger, F. H. Snyder, J. W. McClymonds, W. K. L. Warwick, W. F. Ricks and E. L. Arnold. The re-election of W. K. L. Warwick as president and E. L. Arnold as cashier followed.

The body of Mrs. H. L. Savidge was brought to this city from New Philadelphia this morning, and interment took place in the Massillon cemetery. Brief funeral services were held at the cemetery lodge under the direction of Prof. E. A. Jones. The pall bearers were E. A. Jones, F. L. Baldwin, S. A. Conrad, J. H. Hunt, Charles Johnson and C. B. Allman.

The Akron Democrat says: "Information is wanted as to the relatives of Harry Wine, a printer by occupation, who was raised in Massillon, O., but whose parents now live in Chicago. He is in the hospital very sick. He claims he was raised by an aunt in Massillon. Any person desiring information can get it by addressing James Cahill, of Akron, O. Care Journal."

H. E. Sinnock, of this city, has sold trees in every part of the country in the two years he has been engaged in that business, but never in all his experience, said he, this morning, has he enjoyed such a rushing trade as during the past two weeks. He did the work right here in Massillon, which is first rate evidence that the town is to be beautified considerably when spring comes.

Arrangements have been completed for the banquet to be tendered on February 4 to the officers of the Eighth Regiment by the Canton Division No. 38, U. R. K. of P. The Canton Orchestral Club, assisted by Prof. Harry Ballard, pianist, has been engaged for the occasion, and Colonel elect J. C. F. Putman, of Massillon, and his staff will be in attendance, Colonel Cries and staff retiring.

Budd & Groff, the West Lebanon butchers, had about forty gallons of lard in crocks in their slaughter house, Saturday evening. In the morning all was gone. They searched the woods nearby and found all but one 3-gallon crock, secreted under some bushes. Expecting the thieves to return for their plunder in the night, they watched till dawn Monday morning, and then returned disappointed.

The Massillon-Canton Euchre Club, composed of members from Canton and Massillon, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryder, in South Mill street, Wednesday evening. Several interesting games were played and a delicious lunch was served by the hostess. Those present from Canton were: Messrs. George Mesdames Louis Monshay, Charles Fiala, Mesdames Kramer, Joe Dewese, Peter Miller and Mrs. Herbruck. They will meet next week with Mr. and Mrs. Miller, in Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell gave a progressive euchre party of fourteen tables at their East Main street residence Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hamberger, by an odd coincidence, won the two first prizes, receiving a triple mirror, and a silver mounted hand mirror, respectively. Dr. C. F. Porter was simply consoled for his lack of fortune, with a silver berry spoon, Miss Barney, of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. McLain and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. McLain, of Canton, were among the guests.

Miss Barney and Mr. Harry McLain, whose engagement has recently been announced, were made the victims of a jolly surprise party at the home of Miss Webb last night. They were invited there to play cards, ostensibly, and were deeply engrossed in what some other intellectual game when these friends

came trooping in, each armed with donations running from tin spoons to wash boilers. The guests of honor were considerably astonished, but succeeded in bearing up nobly. Mr. McLain made a speech of acceptance said to have been feeling in the extreme.

Two sisters of charity arrived here from Cleveland on Saturday with a boy who answers to the name of John Simms. They designed taking him to the Louisville Orphan's Home. While they were visiting at the residence of the sisters of charity, the boy slipped out and made good his escape. Rector Mahon and Mayor Chitt are now trying to find him. He is of Bohemian parentage, eleven years old, has blue eyes, is short and chunky and not very bright. He wears knee breeches, overcoat and gray cape and plush cap.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Karrer, in Duncan street, was the scene of a very merry gathering, Thursday evening. The Daughters of Veterans took possession in their characteristic manner and the "howl" which followed is ample proof that they are adepts to this particular line of entertainment. A delicious luncheon was served by the hostess, one of the novelties being a patriotic cake which was made especially in honor of the guests. The next "howl" will be given during the month of February, and is one of the pleasant social features of the organization.

Anton Kopp was in Cleveland Friday. In the afternoon he went to the C. & L. W. railway station, and was in the act of mounting the steps of a car of a homeward bound train when his foot slipped and down he fell. He struck his head so forcibly that a gash three inches in length was inflicted. There was no time to summon a physician, as the train was ready to start, so his friends helped him into the car and dressed the wound as best they could themselves. Dr. Rubsam was called when they arrived in Massillon, and today Mr. Kopp feels better, although the wound is very painful and will keep his head in bandages for some time to come.

Bicycle riding by those who are unused to it, in cold weather, is said by physicians to be an extremely dangerous undertaking. It should only be indulged in any extent after frequent short and gradually increased rides, if at all. The violent exercise, while the temperature is low, often followed by periods of inactivity, subject the subject to great risks. One young lady fainted away several times last week, after exercise on her wheel, and another, Massillon woman who asked her physician whether she might properly indulge in a spin was told that cold weather exercise without training might be followed by organic heart trouble.

The spiritual seance conducted by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kates, of Philadelphia, at the home of R. S. Hardgrove, on Thursday night, did not prove entirely satisfactory to all concerned, although there were at least 25 believers in spiritualism present. In most cases the test readings of Mrs. Kates were very remarkable, but several decided failures promoted dissatisfaction among the members of the association. In answer to questions of S. F. Weder Mrs. Kates pronounced his brother Wilson among the living while the latter has been dead nearly a year. Mrs. Kates, it seems, does not pretend to be infallible in her work and refuses to continue farther with a subject when she discovers herself in error.

### WILLIAMS IN THE SOUTH.

The Senator Not In Cuba For Major McKinley.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—Your correspondent made inquiries in Alliance concerning State Senator Silas W. Williams, whose home is in that city and who was reported as studying the Cuban situation on the island in President-elect McKinley's interest. It was learned that Mr. Williams is traveling in the south seeking to recuperate his health.

A letter received from him Friday morning was dated New Orleans and said he would shortly go to Florida, but made no mention of an intention to go to Cuba. His Alliance friends have no knowledge of his being in Cuba, and here in Canton the story that he has gone to the island on behalf of Mr. McKinley is entirely discredited.

### THE WOOLSON SPICE CASE.

Arbuckle and Sugar Trust Contesting In Court.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—The legal battle over the Woolson Spice company has begun in common pleas court here, Judge Morris presiding. Much of the session was consumed in reading the original petition of the Arbuckles, asking for a receiver for the Woolson company, the answer of the latter and their demurrer. Over 80 witnesses will be called.

Manager Green of the Western Union has been ordered to produce certain telegrams that passed between the Woolson people and the refining company. He informed the court that he could not show all of them, but Judge Norris said that he would pass on that question at the proper time.

The case will probably occupy several days.

### To Defend Southern Ports.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 23.—The South Atlantic and gulf states harbor and coast defense and improvement convention has finished its work. A permanent national coast defense association was organized and officers elected. Resolutions to improve army, militia and coast defense were passed.

### The Indictments Stand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Justice Lawrence, in the criminal branch of the supreme court, has handed down an opinion denying the demurrer to the indictments found some months ago for conspiracy against the officers of the American Tobacco company.

### Bluffed the Wrong Negro.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—Jodie Conn, aged 22, was killed near Black Jack, Tenn. Conn and about 30 others went to the home of a negro and warned him to leave the country. A shot from the house killed Conn.

### Cashier of Failed Bank Asks.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Thomas B. Yeats, cashier of the First National bank of Newport, which closed its doors on Monday last, has made an assignment.

## LONGING FOR THE FIELDS.

Beyond the realm of barter and of peace;  
Beyond the closeness of a social chime  
Where, like an eager bird exulting by  
rhythms,  
One's freer spirit oft receives offense;  
Beyond brick walls and dreary chimneys,  
whence  
The sweat of industry exhales in grime;  
Beyond the purities of disease and crime  
And banquets where honest lives grow hard and  
tense—

Beyond all these in what tranquillity,  
Glad as the skies that over them do rest,  
The fields upthrust their new mown fragrant  
To winds refreshed on some clear stream's  
cool breeze,  
Fre laden with wood scents and minstrelsy  
Of the musicians of the bough and nest!  
—William Struthers in Home Journal.

## A LOVE STORY.

The house in which this little story came to pass was one of the smallest and humblest in the whole village. The linden tree in the yard was tall enough to spread its protecting arms over the low shingle roof, moss grown with age. Under the eaves and in the angles good fairies had taken up their quarters, and stable and granary, field and meadow, were blessed with prosperity and growth.

It had always been that way since Hubert and Kathrine came to live. They brought with them but little more for a dowry than courage and health and strong, willing, working hands, for the little farm was not their own. They had leased it for a term of years. From season to season they prospered, and material bliss came with overflowing hands when a little dark haired girl was added to the flaxen headed youngster. The girl hadn't come in the usual way, like the boy, whose arrival the stork had heralded from the housetop, but suddenly and unexpectedly. In the adjoining parish a distant relative of Kathrine's had died, and fearing no refusal had left her dark eyed baby girl to Hubert and his wife. They were astonished, to be sure, when one morning the mail carrier lifted out of his small country wagon a bundle wrapped in a red checked pillow, with a letter from the dead woman acquainting them with the tiny stranger's mission. Mistress Kathrine was not long at a loss what to do, and she soon persuaded her husband, who shook his head a little doubtfully at first. Their own boy, John, was almost 5 years old. No, the undertaking was not such a momentous one after all, and the old pine cradle that had been stowed away in the garret was brought down into the bedroom of Hubert and his wife.

Thus was little Liz's entrance made. She grew out of the cradle and into short clothes, and soon her little, quick feet pattered over Mother Kathrine's clean kitchen floor and over garden and field. Her long, dark braids flew in the wind, and her bright, brown eyes stole their way into every one's heart. John kept good company with the little sister. In summer they hunted for berries together in the woods, and when the winter came they coasted down the hillside on a little sled the boy had himself built. They climbed the trees and picked the apples from the branches that would not give them up to Hubert's vigorous shaking. When other youngsters troubled the child or made her cry, John came to the rescue and proved an able champion.

The years sped on, and the prosperity and good fortune of the farm grew on apace. The homespun linen in the cupboard was piled up high, and the pennies in the trunk were first turned into silver and then into gold. When the lease ran out, the farm became Hubert's property. He bought adjoining acres and planted them with grain, and the cows and calves in his stables augmented beyond his hope.

"The strange child has brought us luck," Mother Kathrine was wont to say, until she forgot altogether that Liz was not her own flesh and blood.

"John must have the advantage of a better education than I had," declared Hubert, when the lad was 18 years old. "I'll send him to a good commercial college, and I'll keep him there as long as he can find anything to learn."

So John was sent away a good many hundred miles from home. The farmer's boy should see the world. He shouldn't choose his vocation ignorant of its ways, and if he found anything that gratified his tastes better than the simple farm life, Hubert was willing to make the sacrifice and set him up in business.

After three years John came back, ready to settle down and live and work on the farm like his father. He found Liz as much changed as she found him. Before her stood a broad shouldered man. Self consciousness was in the serious face, and the sprouting mustache suited it well. The half grown girl he remembered had blossomed into a beautiful maiden.

Soon after John's return Hubert and Kathrine wondered why their boy and girl, who had been the best of friends all their lives, no longer got along well together. There were little bickerings and differences all the time. When Liz was gay, John was sad, and when he teased her she resented it. When, as was often the case at first, he sat down for a quiet, confidential chat with her, she snubbed him and gave him crusty answers, and when he ordered her about, as men like to do with their women folk, she flew into a rage. Out of their insignificant quarrels came serious difficulties. Mother Kathrine, who in all the years of her married life had been accustomed to even, quiet ways, was distressed over the breaking up of her peaceful household. She mediated, admonished, pleaded. It was all in vain. Father Hubert lost his patience and threatened to box his son's ears and drive him from home if he could not get along with the girl. One morning, after another turbulent scene the night before, Liz came with tearful eyes and pale cheeks to her father's mother.

"Mother," she began, "I have been thinking that father should not have

cause to send John away from my account. Let me go out to service myself."

At first Mother Kathrine objected. Then she sat down and studied over her daughter's proposition. Perhaps the child was right. It might do her good to eat the bread of strangers, for a little while at any rate.

It did not take Liz long to carry out her plan. The pretty, well behaved girl found service in a small summer resort in the neighborhood. The male guests took a bit more freedom with the pretty lassie than she liked, and the cook proposed to her about once a week. She refused him peremptorily every time, but at last, tired of his persistence, she decided to go home on Sunday to consult with Mother Kathrine about changing her place. How much homesickness had part in this resolution Liz would not own to herself.

Meanwhile John had been unhampered. It was quiet once more about the place since Liz was gone, but they were not any merrier. The two old people missed the girl every hour in the day, and John's face wore a cloud.

"I think it's time for the boy to marry," said Hubert one day to his wife. "The richest girl in the village is casting sheep's eyes at him. If he wants her, I am sure he can get her, and that would be a great good fortune for our John."

"And who, father?"

"We would have Liz at home again." The richest girl in the village was a miller's daughter, and John grew thoughtful when the subject of his marriage with her was broached to him by his parents. After a little contemplation he came to the conclusion that the miller's daughter was really a good looking lass, who had always shown fondness for him. In future he would not lose an opportunity to play the agreeable to her.

When Sunday came—the old folks had gone off on a visit—John donned his best clothes, and with the silver mounted pipe in his mouth strolled through the village toward the mill.

When he came to the milldam, he paused. Here it was where he had pulled Liz out of the water. What a dear little thing she was then! He crossed the brook and glanced into the garden where the miller's daughter sauntered up and down between her flower beds. It seemed strange and foolish to him all at once that he should go in there and propose to her, and the mill and the quaint little house and big forest behind lost all attractiveness for John.

He turned and started for home much faster than he had come away.

On the bench under the linden tree sat a girl in holiday dress. In her hand she held a rose. She arose and came toward him, holding out her hand.

"Good afternoon, John," she said. "Liz!" he cried and in a moment held her in his arms and kissed her soundly. She pushed him aside a bit, and the hot color mounted from her throat to the roots of her dark hair, but she said nothing and went into the house with him.

Within it was shadowy and cool. The blossoms of the linden tree sent their fragrance through the open window and slanting sun rays danced merrily over Mother Kathrine's shining tin plates on the wall.

The bullfinches sang in the trees and the water splashed gayly as it fell from the spout into the trough. John pushed his chair close to the girl's and laid his arm around her shoulder.

Liz shook her head.

"Liz, we've been such good friends always; but we are not brother and sister after all."

"No, that we are not," answered Liz softly.

"And that's why I think you had better be my wife. Will you, Liz?" Liz said not a word. With downcast eyes she plucked the rose to pieces that still was in her hand, nodded her head and smiled, as she had been wont to smile. The bullfinch finished his song, the linden tree sent its fragrance, and the sun shone on as if nothing had happened, while the lovers sat in the dusk and waited for the home coming of their parents.—St. Louis Republic.

### Lady Beaconsfield.

We do not know enough of that strange and attractive personality, the wife of Lord Beaconsfield, and any contributions to our knowledge of her are very welcome. "Though the good fortune of meeting Lady Beaconsfield," says a writer in Cornhill Magazine, "was mine only once I have a strong remembrance of her. It was in the year she died, but she had then, at 80 years old, very evident remains of the vivacity which Disraeli marked when he first met her in 1832. Seen at a distance, in a dimly lighted room, what first struck me about the small, dark, quick eyed figure was the strangeness of its attire—homage, it might have been, to her Dizzy's early tastes. What I suppose should be called the bodice of her gown was a sort of dark crimson or bright claret colored velvet tunic (but like nothing else that I have ever seen), going high in the neck, and with what I took for an order of some kind fastened upon the left breast. This unusual decoration was puzzling till, on being taken up to her, I saw that it was a framed oval miniature of her husband, probably 'by Ross.' This was her decoration, pinned on the breast in exactly the right place."

### Pennies Not Popular.

It is estimated that many hundred pennies are collected by the car conductors in the course of a day, and as they cannot turn them in at the end of their day's work they often have trouble in disposing of them. In speaking of this a cable car conductor said to a reporter: "Women are almost sure to give us pennies, and they often search their pocketbooks for these coins. We usually give a number of pennies back in change when a bill is given us, and we see that women get their fair share. The reason why the company will not receive pennies is because it would take too long to count them all."—New York Mail and Express.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The market tendency this morning was toward lower prices on professional trading and shorts active and some liquidation by recent buyers. Apart from general conditions of a sick bull interest there were special reasons to encourage trading for short account. The grangers were sold on expectation of bad showing of St. Paul for the third week due this afternoon. Industrials were affected by new restrictive bills in several states with tobacco, a feature on the Tennessee bill and prediction of adverse decisions in suits pending in New York and Illinois. Sugar was lower but hardly weak. It is sustained by the belief of favorable results in the Toledo suit. The manipulation of the coalters was continued but without further depression in prices. As the stocks are strongly held some liquidation is necessary to furnish stock for bear attack. The close was heavy at about lowest prices and without feature other than an increased short interest with the lower prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Today's market was, with two exceptions, a repetition of yesterday, and these exceptions were a duller market and a change in its course. The market opened  $\frac{1}{8}$  higher on a Liverpool cable which said: "Wheat  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny higher." It was reported that Barrett and Baldwin each bought 100,000 bushels around 80c, and later that there were a great many buying orders under 80c. Wheat fluctuated all day from 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a range of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The exports were small, 260,500 bushels, and the Northwestern receipts were smaller. They were only 176 cars, against 294 last week and 435 last year. An upturn in wheat is due but do not look for much at present. Soon as short interest is reduced we think the market will see better prices.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
Wheat.	ing	est	est	
May	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats				
July	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.				
July	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork				
May	7 95	8 02	7 95	8 00
Lard.				
May	4 07	4 10	4 05	4 07

TOLDO, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 92.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-	high	low	close
	ing			
American sugar	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Tobacco	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
O. B. & Q.	75	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago gas	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
General electric	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northeast	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	21	21	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$

### The Massillon Market.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon market for grain and produce of this date, January 23, 1897.

GRAIN MARKET.		
Wheat, per bushel	80	
Rye, per bushel	34-35	
Oats	16-18	
Corn	25-26	
Barley	28-30	
Wool	3-12 15	
Flax Seed	21 00	
Timothy Seed	10 00	
Brass, per 100 lbs	11 10-15	
Medicines, per 100 lbs	75	
Hay, (old)	10 00-12 00	
Hay, (new)	20 00-25 00	

### PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.	13-15
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	16
Hams, per lb.	16
Shoulders	16
Sides	16
Cheese, per lb.	12-15
White beans, per bushel	21-25 150
Fotatoes, new	35-40
Onions	20-25
Apples	20-25
Evaporated Apples, choice	15-20 apiece
Chickens, live	12-15 apiece
Chickens, spring dressed	12-15 apiece
Orion Peaches, peeled	12-15 apiece
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	12-15 apiece
Salt, per barrel	90-120

### WORTH OF THE NEWS.

A Southern railroad express was held up and robbed by three men 75 miles west of Birmingham, Ala. It is rumored that a large sum was stolen, though the express officials deny this.

Three young women were almost asphyxiated by coal gas in Brooklyn. Two may die.

A bottle picked up below St. Augustine, Fla., told of the founding of the bark Ladrans, Captain Gonzalez, from Boston Jan. 3. It is believed the crew of 12 are lost.

In order to require closer attention by bank directors to the business of their institutions Comptroller Eckels has issued a circular ordering that all answers to letters bearing on the examination of banks shall be signed by each director individually.

The Toronto Electric Light company's plant was burned, leaving the city in darkness. Loss, \$150,000.

Colonel J. B. Moulton, a graduate of West Point and a prominent engineer, died at St. Louis, aged 87.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, addressed the students of Princeton college on the subject of "Reform."

Philip Hildebrandt, a well-known Trenton (N. J.) man, shot himself in that city after kissing his children goodbye.

Peach growers in New Jersey report a plentiful supply of healthy buds and anticipate a good crop.

Representative Foote of New York has a project for the acquisition by the government of the ruins of old Crown Point fortress on Lake Champlain.